NIRLO'S THEATER -" Cryptogram."

WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Fate." Miss Carlotta Leclereq. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights' Concerts.

COLOSSEUM.-Day and evening: "London by Night."

Index to Advertisements.

AMESEMENTS-Ninth Page—6th column.
BANKINNG AND FINANCIAL Seventh Page—5th column.
BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKIES-Eighth Page—4th column. BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKIES—Eighth Page—till column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Ninth Page—1st. 2d and 3d columns.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—1st column.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Sixth Page—6th column.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Sixth Page—6th column.

CORPORATION NOTICES—Sixth Page—3d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Eighth Page—3d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Eighth Page—3th columns.

EUROFEAN AIVESTISEMENTS—Eighth Page—5th and 6th columns.

EUROFEAN AIVESTISEMENTS—Eighth Page—5th and 6th columns.

EUROFEAN HOTELS—Eighth Page—3th and 4th columns.

FURNITURE—Ninth Page—3d and 4th columns.

FURNITURE—Ninth Page—3th column.

HELP WANTED, MALES—Ninth Page—5th column;

FEMALES—Ninth Page—3th column.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C.—Eighth Page—4th column.

column.

ICE CREAM—Ninth Page—6th column.

INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—2d and 3d columns.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—Ninth Page—6th column.

LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Eighth Page—4th column.

MARBLAGES AND DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th column.

MISCELLANGUS—Sixth Page—6th column; Tenth Page—6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS-SIXth Page—6th column; Penth Page—6th column; MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Ninth Page—6th column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Ninth Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—SIXTH Page—1st and 2d columns.

PROPOSALS—Eighth Page—4th column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—SIXTH Page—5th column; BROOKLYN—

SIXTH Page—5th column; COUNTRY—SIXTH Page—5th column; COUNTRY—SIXTH Page—5th column.

SALES BY AUCTION—SIXTH Page—5th column.

SALES BY AUCTION—North Page—6th column.

STEMALES—North Page—4th and 5th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES—FIXTH Page—6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—SIXTH Page—3d and 4th columns.

columns.

STEAMERS, OCEAN-Ninth Page-1st column.

SUMMER RETREATS-Ninth Page-31 and 4th columns.

TEACHERS-Sixth Page-31 column.

THE THEF-Ninth Page-6th column.

TO LET, CITY PROPERTY - Sixth Page - 6th column COUNTRY-Sixth Page-6th column.

Business Nouces.

WRITE TO THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE Co.,

At certain seasons meteors dart across the firmament b earth and the fixed stars. But they quickly vanish, while the fixed stars remain. In the medical firmament the great vegetable invigorant, HOSTOFTER'S STORACE BITTERS, has long been a fixed star of the first names, now and then attempt a glimmerlog competition with it, but they soon disappear from the field of vision, leaving the glory of the true remred. The number of these will-'o the wisps that have come ofy unimpaired. The number of these wint-o-to-rings has fare core to rrief within the last twenty years is beyond computation, and those now in existence are in the last agenies of extinguishment. The standard tonic and alterative, that cures and prevents so many distressing discasses, and which no debilitated invalid ever took without receiving a wonderful accession of strength and vitality, only derives increased popularity from the attempts of charintans to run their failures in the Hostetter groove.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAHLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Weekly Thibune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
All persons leaving town, and travelers during the Summer, can have The Dally Tribune mailed to them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1 30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of occan postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Dally for one month, Semi-Weekly three months, Weekly six months.

Advertisements received at un-town offices, 54 W.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 541 W. 82d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office. 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office. till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 rents.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The members of the Right Center in the French Assembly have proposed a Constitutional bill, which has been referred to the Committee of Thirty. The correctness of the record of the vote on Monday was called in question yesterday. The Committee of Thirty will probably not report on the bills referred to it for a fortnight. The Left has abandoned the agitation for a dissolution for the present. - A battle is in progress at Estella in Spain. —— The section of the Brazilian cable from Lisbon to St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, has been successfully laid. == It is reported that the Cuban insurgents have deposed the Marquis of Santa Lucia from the Presidency and appointed Maximo Gomez as his

In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on the public buildings was passed; the House bill amendatory of the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean was passed; the Post-Office Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to, except one; a long debate ensued on the franking privilege. In the House, the Arkansas contested election case of Gunter against Wilshire was decided in favor of Mr. Gunter, the contestant; conference committees were ordered on the Indian Appropriation and Geneva Award bills; a bill was passed re-lating to ocean telegraphs; a bill was also passed to indemnify holders of preëmption and homestead certifi-cates, etc., to lands within the Des Moines River grant; the Conference report on the Bankruptey bill was agreed to; at the evening session a large number of pension bills were passed.

The Rhode Island Legislature met at Providence yesterday, and four ballots for United States Senator were taken, without a choice. —— The Illinois and Indiana Republican State Conventions will be held to-day. —— A conference of Liberal Republicans at Buffalo decided in favor of a State Convention. At a convention of the peach-growers of the Delaware Peninsula, a short erop was predicted. - A Vigilance Committee has been organized in the Indian Territory for the purpose of ridding the country of outlaws. ____ The case of Ryan agt. Controller Green came up in the Court of Appeals yesterday. — The Sloux are making hostile demonstrations in Dakota Territory. — The Sumner memorial is to take the form of a statue. ---- The examinations at West Point were closed, and the annual ball was given.

The banking house of Turner Bros. suspended on account of advances to the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. Counterfest coupons on the Central Pacific Railroad were discovered. There was a sharp decline in stocks. Emerson W. Keyes read a paper before the Historical Society Alumni meeting at Ratgers College was addressed by the Hon. R. L. Larremore. —— The Conference of the New-York District of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun. ___ The bricklayers on several buildings stopped work. ___ The defense of Thomas Lowndes for the murder of his wife was closed. —— Tidai Wave, Undine, Schemer, and Wm. T. Lee were the winners in the Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta. - Bonaventure. Preakness, Springbok, and Limestone won the races at Jerome Park. - Gold, 1104, 1114. 1114. Taermometer,

Mr. McCrary makes the best response the case admits of to the arraignment of his bill lately presented in THE TRIBUNE by Mr. Chas. Francis Adams, jr. His reply, which takes the form of a letter to Mr. Adams, is printed on the second page of this morning's TRIBUNE.

The unanimous report of the Committee of Investigation on the District of Columbia is hatled in Washington as leaving the District Ring as dead as the Tweed Ring. We hope the anticipation may be realized. But ring masters like Tweed die hard; and Mr. Shepberd will doubtless play his desperate game to the end. The man who succeeded in getting this petty government in debt twenty mil- constituted to pretend to any special morality lits consequences. But it affects the mercantile lines like these. This constituted to pretend to any special morality lits consequences.

likely to lack supporters or the sinews of war.

The strike of the brick masons now seems likely to end almost as abruptly as several of those which have preceded it. There have been at least as many masons out of work as those who have decided to quit work. Under such circumstances an effort to force an advance of wages in times like these is madness; and its only result to the workingmen

The House Indian Committee seems to have come to the opinion that it has not time to find out anything. The decision is poor enough, but we cannot find it in our heart to grumble, or even to wonder at it. It took the late Indian Commission something like two years to find out that it could not do anything. Now the people who rendered it powerless propose to reorganize it after their own fashion. What a cheerful reorganization that must prove, to be sure!

The House Judiciary Committee have instructed their Chairman to use every effort to pass the Senate Civil Rights bill now on the Speaker's table, and if that cannot be done, to report the Committee's bill and secure its passage. Which means that this is the last week of the session, and that all the political capital that can possibly be made out of a feigned attempt to pass a Civil Rights bill is to be secured. But it will not be passed. Mr. Butler has it in hand, and he manages such matters very deftly.

The banking firm of Turner Brothers, which announced its suspension yesterday, has had an excellent reputation as a solid and respectable house, little given to speculation, and generally successful in its enterprises. There is perfect confidence in the integrity of its members, and a general hope that, with the removal of the embarrassments of the railroad to which it has been making such heavy advances, it may be put upon its feet again. The flurry in the Street to which the suspension led was not unnatural, and shrewd stock operators made the most of it.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Moiety bill is signed by all the members of the Committee except Senator Howe, who is chiefly remarkable for the extent of the information he is lacking in. The reform effected by the bill agreed upon is not so thorough as might have been desired, but upon the whole the merchants will have reason to congratulate themselves upon a very decided change for the better if the bill is passed. Positive opinions as to the measure of relief it actually affords may better be delayed, however, till there is opportunity for a careful study of its

The Judiciary bill, in the folds of which Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling have tucked away their nice little scheme for "getting even" with the newspapers, by means of the provision that process against a publisher may be served anywhere upon an agent or correspondent, came up in the House Judiciary Committee yesterday and found a fitting champion in the gentleman who describes the power of the press as forty times larger than his own. On motion of Mr. Tremain the section upon which the two great statesmen had set their hearts was stricken out and the scheme came to grief.

Republican State Conventions meet to-day in Indiana, Illinois, and Vermont, and a Temperance Convention at Springfield, Ohio. The question of greatest interest and importance in the Indiana and Illinois Conventions will be as to the position the party will take on the currency question. In Illinois, Senator Logan is said to be exerting himself to the utmost to secure the adoption of an inflation platform; but according to the dispatches, present appearances indicate that a majority of the delegates will be "hard-money" men, and that they will reaffirm the Philadelphia platform on the subject of the currency. The Convention will have to choose between Logan and Grant,

The action of the Conference Committee in increasing the salaries of the several officers of Customs whose income is affected by the abolition of moieties will be approved as well by the people as by the merchants and others who have been most active in promoting the reform aimed at. The movement against the system of moieties has not been with any view of cutting down the pay of Customs officers, but rather with a purpose of giving them ample and sufficent remuneration for their services, and at the same time correcting the gross and inexcusable abuses to which the moiety system has subjected all who have dealings with the Custom-house. The whole theory of perquisites is pernicious. Better be extravagant even in the payment of salaries than to continue such a system of abuses as this has been and is.

The strange fluctuations in the political gauge at Versailles are again illustrated by the telegrams published to-day. There is no doubt that a portion of the Right Center large enough to give a majority to the Republicans can accept the moderate policy favored by the Left Center. It is the timid disposition of these men which is the chief obstacle to an organization of a permanent government in France. After having permitted a Republican success on Monday, they instantly became frightened at their own temerity, and concluded to support another bill tending to perpetuate the state of disorganization. The proposition of the Left Center to declare a Republic under the Presidency of MacMahon would provide a solution at once tending to give solidity to the political institutions. A provisional government during the seven years of MacMahon's term of office such as the Right Center favors is in no very important particular different from the plan of the Duke de Broglie.

In the opinion of the ablest and most enlightened of all who have visited Utah since the Pacific railroads opened the way to it, and of all who have given the Mormon question serious thought, the very wisest treatment to give the Mormon Church and the institution of polygamy is to leave them just as they are, open to daylight and to the influences of civilization. All the signs of the time point to a gradual change in the condition of the Territory and the people which will remove existing evils and assimilate both to the other States and Territories of the Union. The danger of such special legislation as the interested parties in Washington are asking of Congress has already been pointed out. A hundred other things of vastly more importance than the Utah bill are pressing upon Congress for attention, and it is to be hoped, for this reason as well as to avoid the dangerous precedent it would set, that Utah may be let alone for the present. Moreover, it would be very ridiculous for the Senate as at present

lions in the short period of his rule, is not in any matter connected with the married re-

Concerning Alderman Morris's dog law, which has made the small boy nervous with speculation and the small dog nervous with constant peril, Recorder Hackett has manifestly a very poor opinion. In his charge to the Grand Jury vesterday, he called attention to it as to a matter "affecting alike the intelligence of the age and the moral sense of the com-"munity." He could find no authority in the charter or the laws for this raid upon unmuzzled dogs, and was so disrespectful to the Alderman who fathers the ordinance, the venerable and highly respectable Mayor who orders its execution, and the able and ingenious gentlemen who superintend the asphyxiation, as to say that the spirit in which they have "assumed the right and power to kill "large numbers of dogs by problematical and precarious suffocation" belongs rather "to an age when women were burned and drowned "for witchcraft than to the present one." However the hydrophobic Aldermen and the speculative small boy may view it, the community will certainly thank him for his definition of this business as "problematical and precarious suffocation," and his directing the attention of the Grand Jury thereto.

Such as it is, it is a scalp, and it hangs at the belt of the Essex County Modoc. The small white fuzzy scalp of an infant. When Mr. Blaine turned over the Civil Service Reform -infant of days but child of much promiseto the care of Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, it was doubtless with the understanding that it was to be put out of its misery. It did not much matter to Mr. Blaine whether the Essex statesman strangled it with a bed-cord, smothered it with a pillow, rolled over it in his sleep, or led it gently down through a low diet and continued exposure to a gradual decline and an early death. The infant was troublesome, and Mr. Butler was known as a careful nurse for that kind. We submit, however, that Mr. Blaine could not have anticipated that Mr. Butler, after strangling the child of promise, should scalp it as he did in his resolution directing a discontinuance of the practice of carrying on examinations by boards of commissioners or others traveling around the country at the public charge, and the detailing of clerks of the departments to sit in judgment on their fellow clerks, exercising thereby the appointing power, which is by the Constitution vested in the heads of the several Executive departments, who ought to be men of sufficient discretion to appoint "their own clerks without being tied up by "rules and regulations imposed upon them by boards composed, in whole or in part, of those very clerks themselves."

Nor could be have supposed for one moment that this Scar-Faced Charley of the Modoes, after taking the infant's scalp, should adorn it with ribbons of barbaric splendor, as he did in the resolution requiring the heads of departments to make appointments hereafter only "from candidates who have the qualifications "of honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, and not "as rewards of mere party zeal, giving preference only to those who have the additional "qualification of an honorable record in the "military or naval service of the United States, could he have dreamed that, after having strangled and scalped the child and hung the trophy at his belt gay with ribbons of all colors, the Massachusetts Modoc would have and struck up a war dance before the American people, as he certainly did when he carried through his resolution covering the unexpended balance in favor of the Reform into the treas-

further service. It occurs to us that the great Modoc has as made too much noise over this smothered and scalped Reform. There was no need of it. He has overdone it. Mr. Blaine did not expect so much of him. The next thing we shall see will be some sort of Modoc celebration over the grave, or a distribution perhaps of the small thigh bones of the thing as relics and mementoes. Mr. Butler is superserviceable. He carries the thing too far. The President thought highly of this Reform, and if Mr. Butler continues these demonstrations he is liable to give offense to the President and lose his grip on the Massachusetts appointments. The Massachusetts statesman may well content himself with having led the Republican party up to the confession that when it adopted resolutions in favor of Civil Service Reform it was practicing deception; that it was a cheat from the beginning, and that it now abandons it. Having forced the party to this confession, he should rest on his laurels; for it is just possible the Reform may have some friends somewhere who will be just ridiculous enough and have just little enough regard for the party to rise up and make a fuss over the untimely taking off of the child of promise.

A PRETTY EXHIBITION.

We have been warned a great many times this session that the gifted public men in the United States Senate, tired of exposures and disgrace, were going to shut the mouths of the newspapers. This habit of talking right out loud about the nation's best and purest must be stopped. The Republican party could not bear it; and, what was more important, the leading statesmen of the period could not bear it. The newspapers had broken up the Crédit

Mobilier Ring, discredited the Back Pay financiers, ruined as pretty a speculation as ever was made in the District of Columbia, and robbed a great many honorable gentlemen of the faintest hope of a reëlection. The scheme upon which the Senate has spent its ingenuity is at last brought forward by Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling, and hurried through with whip and goad as near the close of the

session as it seemed prudent to trust it. Stripped of legal phraseology the bill amounts to this, that a suit for slander or libel against a newspaper may be brought in the United States Court in any place where the newspaper has an agent or correspondent. In point of fact, the principal newspapers have correspondents everywhere, and it is quite possible for a New-York publisher, a brisk fire of sarcastic allusions to the under this bill, to be taken to California or Texas to defend a vexatious prosecution instituted by a plaintiff who lives in the next street. The chief object of the bill however is evidently to enable members of Congress to sue all their critics in the Washington courts; and what chance the defendants would have before a Washington jury our readers can easily imagine. If the law confined itself to libel suits, respectable newspapers, although they might condemn the principle upon which it rested, would have no great reason to dread

community as much as it does the newspapers. Every merchant who sells by drummers and can be sued 5,000 miles away for an offense committed without his knowledge by an agent

whom he has never seen. We suppose there is little or no danger of burlesque upon law being concurred in by the House. It is worth remark only as an exhibition of the meanness and folly of which the Senate of the United States has become capable, and of the outrages upon decency and defiance of public reprobation which fitly crown the season's work of the friends of Jayne and the supporters of the Moiety law.

FRANKING-NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. The Senate has unlimited control of the business of making books at the Government Printing Office. It makes them, stacks them up in the vaults of the Capitol, and then whines for a revival of the franking privilege, on the pretext that constituents ask to have the books sent out. The attitude of Senators on this business is discreditable; and their pitiful efforts to regain the coveted privilege for themselves, and at the same time keep the Post-Office Department from running behind by compelling the prepayment of a very heavy postage on newspapers, will cost them in the end a great deal more than they can make out of it. We urge the newspapers of the country to attempt no lobbying in this matter. Let the Senate do what it chooses, but let them take pains that the responsibility for whatever is done be clearly fixed.

There were a number of men who thought the salary-grab business would soon blow over. We beg to assure Senators that the clamor about any revival of the franking privilege will blow over just as soon, and no sooner. Both political parties are committed to the repeal. The Administration party made great capital on it in the last Presidential election, and the men who choose now to admit the hypocrisy of all their professions to the people, may be perfeetly sure that a dozen Carpenters and Conklings cannot carry through Congress enough laws for the persecution of the newspapers to keep the press from advising the public fully of their dishonest course.

The increase of newspaper postage to more than double what the Postmaster-General requires, and the exaction that it be paid in advance from the date of passage, instead of from the first of January next, are petty pieces of spite work, quite characteristic of the Senate, but not, we had thought, so characteristie of Senator Sherman, who introduced them. Mr. Sherman knows a great deal better-so much better, in fact, that, unlike some of his associates, he must know exactly how small he looks in his present attitude.

JAIL DELIVERY IN TEXAS.

The condition of things in Texas reminds us of what Orator Phillips said of Bonaparte - it is "grand, gloomy, and peculiar," reducing to reality the grim ideals of the saffron-paper romances. In some of the localities, murder seems to be the rule, and people who go on living appear to do so by exceptional accident. Offenses personal, which in other States culminate in temperate nose-pull-"or the widow, wife, daughter, sister, or mother | ing or cheek-smiting, end there in a gun-"of such a soldier or sailor." Least of all powdery and plumbeous denouement. Where we mild-mannered men shed ink and relieve ourselves by libel, these more ardent souls find homicide the only mitigation of their exacerbations. The newspapers are whisked into the arena in all his war paint, nothing if not obituary. You look into them to find the state of the wool or hide market, and you read how in such a county the unfortunate so-and-so was "badly cut in the abdo-"men during an altercation" with so-and so. ury, and discharging the Commission from | The Lynch law reports, with the decisions of bloodthirsty Blackstones, crowd the tame doings of the common law courts out of sight. been just a trifle too demonstrative; that he been just a trifle too demonstrative; the been noble Indian tomahawks and scalps at will in Menard; the Sheriff of Brown has been made away with by outlaws; the dreadful Mexican is ravaging the frontier, and all is horse stealing, homicide, and harrowing horror! No wonder that Texans of the pacific sort at last lose their tempers, and holding a conference with their consciences, resolve that patience has ceased to be a virtue. No wonder that self-constituted courts indict, arraign, try, find guilty, and then incontinently hang the restless and red-handed. No wonder that, sick of the snail pace of official Justice, the Lynchers do to death roving rascals whenever and wherever they are caught. Has the reader heard of the nice little jail delivery in Bell County, on the 24th ult. ? It was very curious.

There is a jail, you see, in Bell County, and naturally it was full of thoughtlessly energetic men, most of whom had yielded to a passion for the mules of their neighbors. There were a few charged with the minor offenses of murder and burglary, but the mule marauders were in the majority both as to numbers and importance. This being the situation, down upon the donjon of Bell County came a crowd of the orderly, peaceable, and law-abiding mule-owners of the vicinage. Into jail they broke with a celerity and eagerness never displayed by anybody in breaking out of it. Hanging was by far too long a process for the hungry stomachs of the avengers-neat and rapid shooting was the operation resorted to. Mr. Coleman, who killed his wife in Carrol County, fell first: Mr. Crone, lover of other people's horses, then succumbed; then Mr. McCowen, also a horseconveyancer; then yielded their lives to the fierce fusillade a few murderers, including an operator bearing the dissatisfied name of William Henry Grumbles. As may be supposed, Mr. Grumbles found a great deal of fault, not with his execution, for that the man, used to Texan ways, seems to have accepted as a matter of course, but at the bungling manner in which the judicial job was done. "Mr. Grumbles," we are told, even before the firing, "cursed the killing party "considerably." His opinion of the executioners, delivered with great freedom and vigor, and backed up by his personal oaths in great number, probably interfered with the point blank of the rifles. Mr. Grumbles had reason to complain that he was missed entirely at the first discharge, and he immediately returned bad quality of the Lynch shooting. He speeringly invited the party "to "try again," and under the stimulus of this sarcasm Mr. Grumbles was so peppered that he ceased grumbling at once and forever. When the Sheriff, who had been wandering in some far distant region in search of an

Death! So he buried them, swept out the cage, and made all ready for another batch. One hardly knows what to say of proceed-

tionably objectionable. Shooting prisoners before trial and illegally, it must be admitted, agencies is subjected to the same danger. He is violently improper. Mr. Grumbles, who was aimed at and missed, had a right to complain of such clumsy doings. But who knows, if he had been regularly tried, that he would not have been subjected to the greater ignominy of such a monstrous perversion of justice and an acquittal? Perhaps it will lighten a little the darkness of our story to tell how one Elder Hammond has been preaching down in Galveston, harvesting 700 converts, while "the work is still going on," especially in Smoky Row-"the Five Points of Galveston." Possibly this number may include some members of the new Legislature, though hardly any members of the old one. If we hear of a revival of religion in Austin, we shall take

> The Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Cooper Union must be pleasant reading for the estimable man whose name we have so long been accustomed to associate with all generous and philanthropic enterprises. For they show that the fund which he invested in the Institute is bearing abundant fruit, and doing every year an incalculable amount of good. "With a sum of money less than the annual expenditure of many a wealthy family in this city,' says the Report for the twelve months just closed. the Cooper Union counts its yearly beneficiaries by the bundred thousand." The average attendance at the free classes is not given, but during the year the number of admissions to the scientific school (for both sexes) was 1,160; to the art school for males, 1,505; to the art school for women, 201; and to the women's school in wood engraving, 39; while the women's school of telegraphy taught 41 pupils during the year. The free library and reading-room has been used by as many as 2,500 persons a day, and the experiment of keeping it open on Sunday has been entirely successful, the attendance being about 1,500, while the Director says, "the decorum is unexceptionable, and the religious newspapers are more largely read than on other days." The total expenditure for the year was only \$54,209.

> A correspondent sets in a clearer light the action of the recent General Synod of the Reformed Church in regard to union with other churches; more particularly with the North and South divisions of the Presbyterian Church. It appears from this that the Southern Church had only asked for closer relations with the Reformed Church; the Northern Church had proposed organic union. The scheme of intimate cooperative alliance with the Southern Church was adopted by the Synod, and a similar scheme is offered by the Synod to the Northern Church; but the proposed organic union with the latter was lost by a vote of 50 to 60, and the committee was instructed to cease to confer on the subject. There is no want of expression of sympathy with the Northern Church; on the contrary there is the desire for closer fellowship in good works; but the prospect of a union which shall sweep away the dividing line between the Presbyterians and the Reformed Church, is by this action indefinitely post-

> THE TRIBUNE Extra No. 20, containing the second series of "Metropolitan Sermons," is now ready in pamphlet, uniform with No. 17 and other TRIBUNE Extras. Among the preachers reported in Extra No. 20 are several of the most eminent in their respective denominations, not alone in this city and vicinity, but throughout the entire country. Three of the Rev. Dr. Cheever's series of discourses on Darwinism and the Evolution Theory are also reported substantially in full in this Extra, which will be mailed, postpaid, to any address in the United States for 20 cents, or in sheet form 10 cents

MUSIC.

THEODORE THOMAS'S BENEFIT.

We have already announced that the annual benefit of Mr. Theodore Thomas will take place next work, when several novelties will be produced, includ-ing S.ör's "Song of the Bell." This important work will accompany a reading (in English) of Schiller's poem, which it is designed to illustrate. On this occasion the tables will be removed from the body of the hall, and reserved seats will be sold.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES FOX.

A London telegram states that Sir Charles Fox, the celebrated civil engineer, is dead. He was born in England in 1810, and relinquished the locomotive which that inventor submitted for competition in England in 1829. Mr. Fox afterward continued at his profession without attaining marked success, until he was appointed by Robert Stephenson, Assistant Engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway at the commencement of the construction of that line. He remained with the Company five years, and then founded a firm pany five years, and then founded a firm for railroad building and other engineering works. His greatest triumph was the construction of the building for the Great Exhibition in London in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox 18 hours a day for seven weeks, and he received the honor of knighthood in recognition of his genius and skill. He constructed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, executed many extensive railway and other engineering works, and, in partnership with his sons, did a large business as civil engineer and contractor.

OBITUARY NOTES. Col. James Lee, who died yesterday at the age of 79, was one of the old merchants of New-York, having been in business here 40 years, engaged mainly in the Scotch trade. He was for a long time connectes with the Society Library, and was instrumental in having the Washington Monument in Union-square creeted.

The Hon. R. W. Walker, who died in Huntsville, Ala., on Monday, was once prominent in State pol ities and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama. He was also a member of the Confederate Congress, and popular among his fellow-citizens. The Supreme Court of Montgomery has adjourned out of respect for his

PERSONAL.

Gov. Kellogg of Louisiana has arrived in Gov. Taylor of Wisconsin has appointed I. G. Ryan of Milwaukee Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, vice L. S. Dixon, resigned.

Gen. J. D. Cox, President of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, has received the honorary legree of LL.D. from Wittenberg College, Ohio, Mr. William Kernan, a prominent lawyer of

Utics, is urged by The Observer of that city as a desirable person to succeed the late Judge Doolittle on the Supreme bench. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sends a generous check to Mr. Ernst Perabo at Boston for the eethoven Fund, accompanying it with this letter : " If I should send you all the pecuniary value of the joy that Beethoven has given me it would take double of all I am worth. If I send but a mite, it is be

cause there are so many tother poor and feeble and struggling to whom I am indebted. After every living thing is dead that bears Beethoven's blood Austria will then, probably, build a monument to Beethoven." Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford has discovered what he says is a tract written by Roger Williams and printed in London to 1652, and which was unknown to all of his biographers. It is a small quarte of 28 pages, and has the following title: "The Fourth Paper, presented by Major Butler to the Honourable Committee of Parliament, for the Propagating the Gospel of Christ Jesus. . . Also a letter from Mr. Goad to Major Butler, upon occasion of the said paper and proposals. Together with a testimony to the said fourth paper, by way of explanation upon the four proposals of it by R. W. London: Printed for Giles Calvert, etc.,

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke gave the ruthless destroyeys of the venerable Paddock clus a sharp rebuke in his sermon at Boston on Sunday last. He said the pictures of the Old South Church and of Boston Common in the school histories and geographies had been advertisements of the city worth paying \$100,000 a year for, but lost whenever an old tree was cut down or an historical building destroyed. He continued: "The vandalism which speers at that sentiment will sooner or later take half a million dollars of annual meome out of the peckets of the business men of this city, and yet they call that being practical and enterprising. I therefore consider that any man who is in favor of the removing of a public monument in Boston which is the education of the people, of cutting off a piece of Boston Common, of killing her trees, of injuring her bubble schools. I consider him escaped prisoner, got back to the cage, he found nine corpses therein-the prisoners of

to be guilty of a worse crime than some of those for which men are sent to the State Prison."

Mr. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal desivered an address before the literary ocieties of Georgetown College a few evenings as which he called "an appeal from New Kentucky to Old Kentucky, including a ples for Previocal-ism." In concluding he said: "I see a miser-able cosmopolitan frivolity stealing over the strong, simple ruralism of the by-gone time. I see native worth ignored, and protense set up everywhere—just as it is outside. I smell the mold above the rose, I go to sleep, and I dream of something else—I behold, in the gorgeous vision which comes to me in sleep, a Kentucky, realizing the cestacy of Bootne, 'a second paradise'—a Kentucky populous and rich, but still Kentucky; the old spirit unabated, the old slightle at the fore; a Kentucky as fruitful and peaceful and provincial as Warwickshire, which, though it has multiplied its inhabitants many times over since Shakespeare died, is to-day as rural, as picturesque, as antique, odd and attractive as it was when he wandered along the bunks of its Avon to see Queen Bess and take notes of court life amil the spiendors of Kenilworth Castie; a Kentucky filled with genuine Kenilward, I say I dream of this; but I should add that I am a believer in dreams." strong, simple ruralism of the by-gone time. I see

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is a refreshing flavor of truth in this ourst of honest indignation from The Cleveland Herald.
And now after last week's performances in Congress et's have no more 'flaunting hes' in the party plat forms about the civil service. The votes of leading members of both parties in Congress showed con-clusively that the reform talk was all bosh. Let us be honest and say we did n't mean it."

The Albany Express is becoming more and

more energetic in its lonely opposition to Gov. Dix's renomination. It denies the right of its cotemporaries to call the General a Republican, and says: "He has been upon all sides in politics, and, even during his present administration, he has appointed several Democrats to office. The fact that Republicans took him up and elected him Governor does not constitute him a member of that party. The fact is that the Governor is just as much of a Democrat as he is a Republican; and if he is rejected, and things on't go to suit him thereafter, our pointeal friends may find out that fact to their sorrow."

The report that the Hon. G. F. Hoar of Massachusetts does not desire a rediction to Congress is confirmed by The Worcester Spy, which has understood that to be his wish for two years past. In regard to the nomination of the Rapublican Convention for Governor of Massachusetts, The Spy institutes that Mr. Hoar occupies the position of the re-nowned Barkis. He will not seek the bonor, it says, but he is known to have an "enthusiastic, al most romantic affection for and pride in the Common-wealth, looking upon the Governorship as a position "not excelled by any in dignity and honor." So great indeed is his love that he "would esteem it the greatest possible good fortune if he should be able to add even a ittile to the welfare or renown of Massachusetts." Which being interpreted means that Mr. Hoar is in the hands of his Iriends.

The sympathies of every right-hearted man ought to flow out toward the grinders of the Washington organs. They have had a terribly trying time of it for the last few months, but they have been fully equal to the occasion. Through the Sanborn contract and Custom-house seizure exposures they ground steadily on, sounding forth the same fold tune, all a lie of the independent press." The complete overthrow of the District band plete overthrow of the District State of plunderers has had no more effect upon them. They still insist that the officials have been "vindicated," and that the memorialists are a set of reckless men bent on raining the District out of pure malice. There is no doubt about it, it requires the most extraordinary fortitude to enable a grinder to stick to his business aimid such discouragements, and it ought to be generously rewarded. Possibly it has been.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

CONFERENCE OF LIBERAL REPUBLICANS AT BUP-FALO-OPINIONS IN FAVOR OF AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT-A RESOLUTION ADOPTED URGING A STATE CONVENTION OF LIBERALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, June 16 .- Quite a large number of leading Liberal Republicans assembled in conference upon political affairs this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Tift House. The principal Western and Southern Tier counties were fully represented. The Hon. Burt Van Horn of Niagara County was called to the chair. The conference continued three hours, during which every person present expressed his own and the known opinions of the people of his section. The unanimous opinion of all was that the Liberal State Committee should call a delegated State Convention early, and in advance of those of the two political parties. All united in their testimony that the people in the counties which they represented were decidedly in favor of an independent movement at the earliest practicable day. The following resolution was then moved and

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting is that the State Committee should call a delegated State Convention, in advance of those of the two political parties. The conference thereupon closed, and the meeting

LOTS TAKEN WITHOUT A CHOICE-BURNSIDE PRIENDS DISSATISFIED-DIXON'S CHANCES SAID TO BE GOOD-AN EFFORT MAKING TO INDUCE GOV. HOWARD TO RECONSIDER HIS WITHDRAWAL. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

PROVIDENCE, June 16 .- The meeting of the eneral Assembly in this city to-day renewed the contest for the U. S. Senatorship, and the interest of the public, which had not been very manifest during the ession at Newport. The gathering of the Assembly in this city brings the members in contact with a stronger nfluence. The work of to-day, without any choice, causes dissatisfaction among the Burnside men, who seemed to be of the opinion that their candidate would be elected without further trouble. The Dixon men are very sanguine of final success, and to-night the chances are more in favor of Mr. Dixon than any of the others. The Burnside force has probably shown its full strength. The General cannot command the Temperance vote, and Dixon can have several votes of that class, if the contest becomes nar rowed down to Burnside and Dixon. It is certain that none of the other candidates can be elected, unless is be the Hon. Thos. A. Jenckes, as a compromise candidate. An effort is to be made before to-morrow noon to induce Gov. Howard to reconsider his declination, but he can hardly take the field after his recent speech. The name of the Hon. James Y. Smith is mentioned, and also that of Charles Hart, a prominent lawyer of this city. but no general opinion prevails that either of them can be elected. One of the most active lobbyists in favor of Mr. Barstow says that Mr. Dixon will be elected if Gov. Howard is kept out of the fleid and the desire to elect

lowing is the result of the four ballots taken to-day :

him, despite his declination, can be thwarted. The fol-

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION-A STRONG EFFORT TO BE MADE TO INTRODUCE AN INFLATION PLANK IN THE PLAT-FORM-SENATOR LOGAN AND REPRESENTATIVE FARWELL USING THEIR INFLUENCE IN THAT DIRECTION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16 .- Every effort will be made by Senator Logan and his faction to wheel the Republican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, into the ranks of the inflationists. After the disheartening failure of the Independent Convention of last week to treat the currency question independently, any prophecy as to to-morrow's platform would be rash. It to at least certain that a large proportion of the delegates who have already arrived, are either "bard money men or in favor of letting the currency alone for the present. Their position is that, as President Grant bas said, inflation would be repudiation of the pledges of the Republican party, as well as of the obligations of the Government. Mr. Jones of Jo Davies County, who Government. Mr. Jones of Jo Davies County, who leads that delegation, is opposed to inflation. The Orle County delegation wants the currency let alone. Rock Island, Sangamen, 8t. Clair. Pope, Adams, Piatt, and Cass Counties, are represented by delegations with strong anti-inflationist elements. From present appearances, the "hard money" men hope that the Convention will repeat the Philadelphia platform of 1872, and attempt no new departure: but as Senator Logan and Congressman Farwell are expected, and their agents are already on the ground hard at work, with all the power of organization and patronage behind them, it looks as if the odds were strongly in favor of our "blood-scaled" Senators.

THE INDIANA RESUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.